

Woman's Page

How to Fight the High Cost of Living

Artificial Needs For the Hair Few But Sometimes Necessary—
Attractive Ornaments For Evening—Some Exquisite Designs—
Sleeping in the Open—Household Hints Worth While For the
Young Housekeeper.

STYLES FOR THE HAIR.

For the Psyche knot, when lacking sufficient length or thickness, a switch may be added. And when this happens to be made from your own combings, there is not a little personal satisfaction in the knowledge that it grew one day on your own bonny head.

Lacking this, a Psyche roll may be purchased to match the color of your hair of a material, I am told, which is made from an imported fibre suitably dyed.

These rolls are available for 50 cents and may be adjusted in any desired style or angle.

For another style of raised dressing are little foundations in varying size, through which the hair is drawn and then softly spread out and pinned in place.

These foundations are slightly shaped to fit the head, so their adjustment is quite simple.

Over the face one wears the hair arranged in a low, soft pompadour, parting showing curves or a little band ring.

Every change in hairdressing brings in a new style of decoration.

At present the casque is receiving much attention. This is an odd-shaped comb with large, full teeth, and a broad top shaped to the head. These are adjusted at the side of the coiffure, and besides proving a becoming ornament likewise offer support to the hairdressing.

The less expensive ones are found in a very clever imitation of shell and amber, highly polished and in very smart shapes, for one dollar and a half.

Many of the best looking ones are perfectly plain without ornamentation.

Attractive are the balls arranged along the top. Some carved effects are also seen.

For evening wear, shell and amber imitation in many cases are studied with exquisite designs carried out in French brilliants and in some cases pearls are introduced.

Quite new are the minute studdings of tiny brilliants set closely together. Many two and three-prong pins are shown which are worn at any preferred angle. The more expensive of these have hinged tops.

Very expensive are the real platinum pins and combs set with the best grade of stones. Near-platinum in a good design scarcely reveals the imitation a few paces away.

Perhaps the greatest novelty is a colored composition resembling luminous enamel. These casques are shown in blue, turquoise, yellow, pale green and pink. Small pinhead studdings of gold and brilliants are sometimes added.

Black, while less striking, is really more effective in a way, and more in keeping with quiet tastes.

SLEEPING IN THE OPEN.

Even though outdoor bedrooms have grown greatly in favor in the last few years and do not cause comment any more, the average person knows little of the means by which he might easily, comfortably, and at small expense obtain sleeping quarters in the open. Being a creature of habit, he is usually content to close his home securely each night and coo himself and his family in artificially heated bedrooms where perhaps only one window is opened, and that but an inch or two. This tiny opening is supposed to furnish enough fresh air for the sleeper. It usually requires the grip of some disease to arouse him from this dangerous, lethargic condition to indoor cataplexy. Then, too late, alas, he realizes that a ounce of preventative hygiene is worth many pounds of cure.

Many contrivances that approximate these conditions to some extent have been constructed and utilized by outdoor sleepers, from those which permit the head to protrude through an open window to expensive patent tents.

A usable scheme that can be grafted satisfactorily on a house and which will meet all demands is one built along the following lines, varied as may be necessary. The casques of a second story window are removed and a glass door opening inward hung in their place. This window, if possible, should open on the top of a porch or other convenient roof. When such a roof is not available a platform of appropriate size and strength can be constructed easily on brackets fastened and securely braced to the side of a house. It can be painted the color of the dwelling and so will not be disfiguring. Upon this or on a roof a framework is erected and inclosed with heavy striped canvas.

A substantial post five or six feet high is placed at each corner of a square eight by ten feet. Two of these are fastened firmly to the adjoining side of the house and are connected with those at the opposite corner by stout railings above and below. The outer posts are similarly united. The lower railing should be

eight or ten inches above the floor of the platform. This wooden skeleton is inclosed by canvas walls fastened to the upper railing, drawn taut and tacked securely to the base rail and corner posts. To make these cloth sides secure, strong lattice work or wire netting may be used on the inside.

To roof it in, a large awning which can be thrown back or rolled up should be procured and fastened above to the side of the house sufficiently high that, when lowered, its outer edge will hang fifteen inches above the outside of the top of the canvas box.

Such a tent will inclose a bed readily; it is easily accessible in a moment to the warm inside comforts and conveniences of a home; affords privacy and security from molestation, and can be quickly and comfortably occupied every night in the year, even during rain storms and blizzards. A constant circulation of fresh air is always assured in bad weather through the open spaces at the bottom and the top. When nights are clear the awning can be drawn backward and one can roll up in his blanket and breathe the invigorating outdoor air. The complete cost of construction varies from \$15 to \$30, according to size. If a platform to support it is additionally needed, the expense is increased, but, even so, it ought to be less than \$50.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

One-half teaspoonful of soda put into yeast stands longer than usual. To hurry the cooking process of anything cooked in a double boiler add salt to the water in the outer boiler.

Pine linens and all pieces of hand-made lingerie should be wrung out by hand and never through a wringer. To wind a curtain, remove it from the brackets, wind it up by hand and then put it into the brackets and pull it out full length. Repeat if necessary.

If you mix cornstarch or flour with sugar before adding it to your pudding it will not be necessary to mix it with milk or water first as is usually the method.

In planning that spring housecleaning don't overlook the cellar. Every cellar should be whitewashed at least once every year and the spring is the best time.

To prevent the dust from rising when sweeping a carpet sprinkle over the floor tea leaves that have been washed and squeezed nearly dry, and be careful not to tread on them.

Bran filled into cheesecloth bags is excellent for cleaning wall paper. It is also better than soap for the bathtub and for the neck, face and hands nothing is better. It is as cleansing for clothes as for the body. Boiled and the water used the same as soap suds. It is as satisfactory for delicate fabrics as soap and does not injure the color.

A Merry-Go-Round and many new and wonderful attractions for the children at the Hermitage.

BAND CONCERT PROVES A SUCCESS

Hundreds of people were at the city hall yesterday to hear the first Sunday afternoon band concert by the Ogden band. To say that the audience appreciated the concert is to put it mildly. Every number was applauded.

The thirty members of the band donated their services for the concert as an experiment to see if the people of the city would appreciate a program of band music on Sunday afternoons when as a rule there is always a crowd searching for amusement. As a result of the favorable reception given the opening concert, it is probable that the concerts will be held regularly.

There was a sufficient variety on the program to satisfy all kinds of music lovers. There were the big numbers, including the stirring "Poet and Peasant" and there were also a few selections of ragtime. The last number played, "Helena March" was composed by Louis Saville, a local musician, 17 years ago in Helena and was first played by the Marine band under the direction of John Phillip Scusa.

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The Sugar Pennant



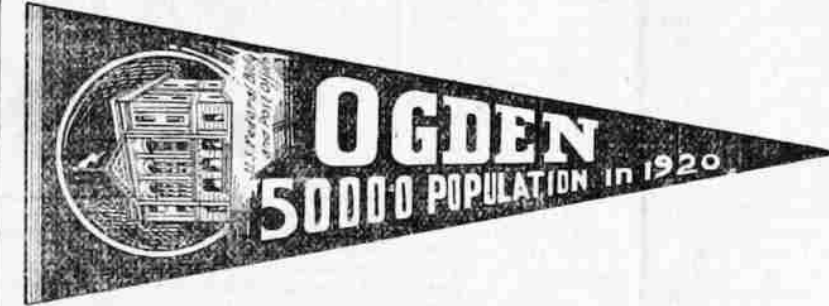
This Pennant suggests on its face that Ogden is the center of a great sugar industry, that the sugar is made from beets and that the Ogden sugar "Beets" the world. How can you advertise Ogden better than to tell the people in the East that sugar grows in Ogden.

The Tomato Pennant



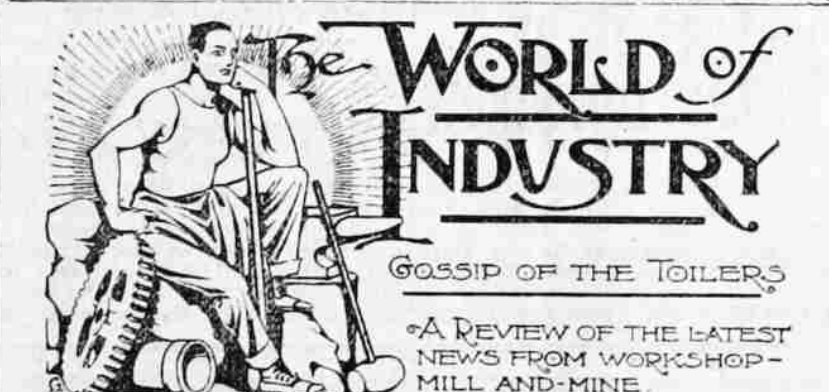
How is this as a boost for the canning factories? Do you want the people of the nation to know that Ogden is in the center of a rich and fertile agricultural district, where vegetables enough are grown to keep fifteen canning factories busy? If you do, send a tomato pennant to the place where it will do the most good.

The Boosters' Pennant



Say, Mr. Real Estate Man, how does the size of the old town strike you? Do you think this pennant can talk for you without making you blush, as it might, when you write it on paper? These pennants are prepared from original designs, made especially for the Ogden Standard. The pennants are for sale by the Standard only, and are sold to subscribers for less than cost. So long as they last they will be sold three for 50 cents, two for 35 cents or one for 20 cents, by mail 5 cents extra each.

Now is the time to say a good word for your city, and say it on a pennant 12x30 inches, beautifully embossed on college felt. Remember the pennant will be used for decorations, and will advertise Ogden for years to come. Call at the Standard office and see them.



A REVIEW OF THE LATEST NEWS FROM WORKSHOP-MILL AND-MINE.

Minnesota's eight-hour law for women effective August 1.

There are about 340,000 female stenographers in this country.

Cigar-makers' International Union has paid over \$100,000 in benefits to date.

There are 30,000 unemployed building trade workers in Milan, Italy.

Printers in Norway have reduced their working time from 64 to 51 hours a week.

A Federal eight-hour-day law for telegraphers will be presented to Congress.

Many women are employed on Japanese military bricklayers will receive 67½ cents an hour after July 1.

Membership in the "free" trade unions in Berlin was considerably over 200,000 at the end of 1912.

On June 18, at Montreal, Canada, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will convene.

In the city of New York there are upward of 5000 building material teamsters.

The number of women wage earners in Germany is now larger than in any other European country.

Teamsters' Local Union No. 85, of San Francisco, Cal., owns a building valued at \$24,000.

More than 60,000 men are employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom.

There is a larger percentage of fatalities among bridge and structural iron workers than in any other craft.

Paley (Scotland) Master Tailors' Association has granted the operatives an advance of one cent an hour.

In Sweden the Painters' Union decided, by ballot, on the establishment of unemployment insurance.

Policemen in Eau Claire, Wis., have secured a reduction in hours from 12 to 11 hours a day to a 10-hour day.

FARMING BY EUROPEANS

American Commissioners Meet With French Ministry—Complete Study of Methods Now in Rural Credits

Paris, June 30.—The American commissioners on agricultural organization, co-operation and rural credits were in session two hours this morning at the ministry of agriculture with the commissioners especially appointed by the French government to assist them in their labors. They were afterward the guests of Myron T. Herrick, the United States ambassador, at luncheon, and then accompanied the ambassador to the palace where they were received by President Raymond Poincaré.

Vienna, Austria, June 30.—Some most interesting phases of Italian rural life have been investigated by the American commission on agricultural organization, co-operation and rural credits, now traveling in Europe to examine the various systems in use on this side of the Atlantic.

Study Italian Methods.

At Cremona, Italy, the commissioners inspected the People's bank, which is more or less the mainstay of the rural population. This bank was excellently housed and was said to be in an extremely flourishing condition. From the appearance of everything connected with the institution this was easy to believe. The bank is a truly cooperative in principle but, properly speaking, a joint stock company depending on larger commercial institutions. It departs particularly from the cooperative idea in so far as the number of votes held by the members is dependent on the shares they possess. On the other hand it may be called a people's bank in so far as the object kept in mind by the directors is not primarily to make profits, but to ensure the betterment of the circumstances of the local population, who are themselves the shareholders. It may be called a rural bank for the reason that it will lend money by preference, and at a favorable rate, to those engaged in agricultural pursuits. The director explained that the bank acted in this way because agriculture was considered the main industry on which depended the welfare not only of the neighborhood, but of the whole nation.

The bank was willing to lead on any reasonable security, collateral, land or endorsement, the latter practically amounting to lending on character. The rate of interest remains almost always below 5 per cent and the director scouted the idea of any serious trouble arising between the bank and its clients or shareholders.

The working of the Cremona bank seemed to be guaranteed to some extent by the flourishing Central Banca di Roma, and ultimately by the approval and watchful eye of the government, but it cannot be said to be subsidized or aided by the state. The expenses are largely kept down by the altruism of the officials, most of whom give their services either gratuitously or at an almost nominal wage—a principle regarded with suspicion by many members of the American commission, and stigmatized by some as a suicidal policy.

One of the chief functions of this bank is to make advances to facilitate the work of the Cooperative Society of Local Farmers, having for its object the improvement in agriculture and the encouragement of modern methods in the part of its members. Membership may be had on easy terms and carries with it the right to buy from the society, fertilizers, machinery, etc., at practically cost price. For this purpose the credit of the bank is called into play.

Another institution visited by the commissioners was the Cremona fertilizer factory, also co-operative, and apparently very flourishing. The phosphates manufactured here are sold exclusively to the members of the Co-operative society at a price allowing for a reasonable profit on the shares held by the members themselves.

These three organizations—the bank, the Farmers' Co-operative society, and the fertilizer factory—are in theory independent though it was made plain that in practice their membership and their directorate overlapped largely and that they worked together for mutual advantage.

About ten miles from Cremona, in the village of Soresina, is situated what is presumed to be the largest co-operative dairy in the world, handling the products of 4,000 cows. Here every single by-product was being fully utilized. The main product of the factory was soft cheese, but this was supplemented by the making of skim milk butter and milk sugar. Finally the risings were fed to hogs.

As to the financial results, there is a general law in Italy which lays down that in the case of co-operative societies no shareholder shall receive a dividend greater than 5 per cent, but the members of this dairy were receiving 10 per cent. The explanation is that ten years after the formation of the society all the share capital was paid off, after which all the

profit was divided among the members.

It is said of Josh Billings that his first writings did not win wide attention, but that after he changed his spelling the American public began to "take notice," and soon his popularity as a humorist was great. When he was writing regularly for the Century magazine under the title "Uncle Esch's Wisdom," Dr. J. G. Holland, then editor, insisted upon printing his epigrams in correct fashion. Mr. Shaw accepted the mandate, but continued to compose his contributions in his own peculiar misspelled way.

Like most of the early American humorists, Josh Billings was a Jack-of-all-trades. He tried college life, but gave it up before completing a course at Hamilton college. He was successively farmer, steamboat captain, real estate agent, and auctioneer. This latter pursuit he followed in Poughkeepsie, New York. He was born in Lanesborough, Mass., on April 21, 1818; but his wanderings carried him west and back again, and finally he died in Monterey, Cal., on October 14, 1885. Much of his later wandering was due to the fact that he took to the lecture platform and there achieved considerable success. Mark Twain was one of his associates in his lecturing days.

According to official statistics covering the whole of the German Empire, the employers' organizations now number 12,400 members, covering 4,375,775 workers of both sexes.

The shortage of female labor in the boot and shoe trade of Leicester, England, is due to the way in which employers have introduced girls and women into departments which are really male labor departments.

As the result of a referendum vote, Rochester, N. Y., has been selected as the city in which to hold the convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers on September 1.

Official German statistics show that the average yearly income of the railway maintenance workers in Baden is \$290; in Württemberg, \$290; in Bavaria, \$290; in Saxony, \$335; in Prussia, \$290.

The Metal Workers' Union, the second largest union in Austria, increased its membership by 450, the present number of members being 61,391. This number includes 450 women members.

The average output of coal to each person employed in the industry in the United States is a little more than 60 tons; in the United Kingdom, 30 tons; in France, 185 tons; and in Belgium, 141 tons.

In all branches of the building industry in Paris, France, the ten-hour day is still in practice, only the tilers, sculptors, and stone-cutters having a nine-hour day. The stone-cutters work nine and one-half hours.

In England the barbers' organization issues special shop cards for union shops, thus enabling trade unionists to avoid all unfair shops. The barbers are agitating for an increase of their wages from \$4.50 per week to \$5.25.



Every day a different human interest story will appear in the Standard. You can get a beautiful intaglio reproduction of the above picture, with five others, equally attractive, 7x9 1/2 inches in size, with this week's "Mentor." In "The Mentor" a well known authority covers the subject of the pictures and stories of the week. Readers of the Standard and the Mentor will know art, literature, history, science, and travel, and own exquisite pictures. On sale at Spargo's Bookstore.

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CHICHESTER'S PILLS

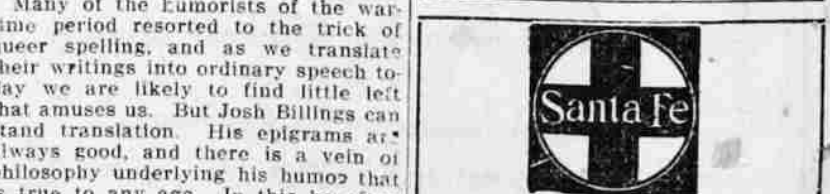
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